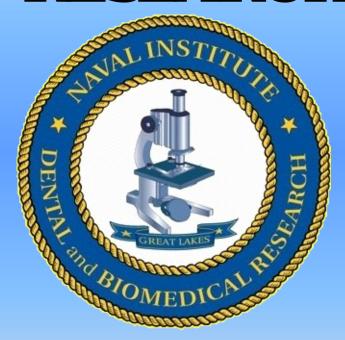
NAVAL INSTITUTE for DENTAL and BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH



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Reducing Musculoskelet al Injuries in Navy Basic Training



Fitness/Injury Management

- Training Policy
- Environmental Factors
- •Physiological Variables





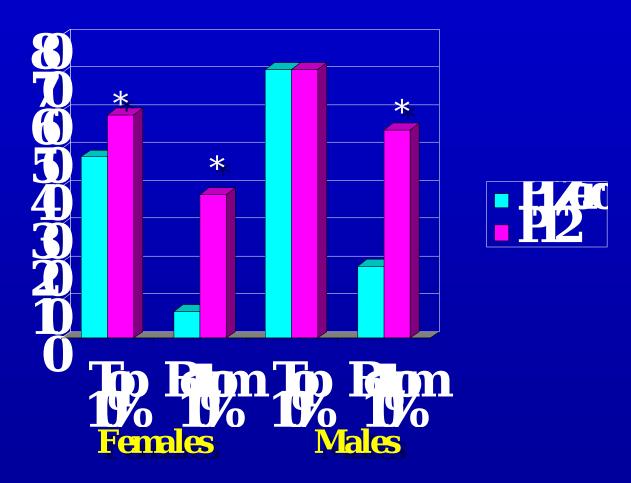
Standardized Physical Training

Will it produce positive results for all who participate?

Program Evaluation

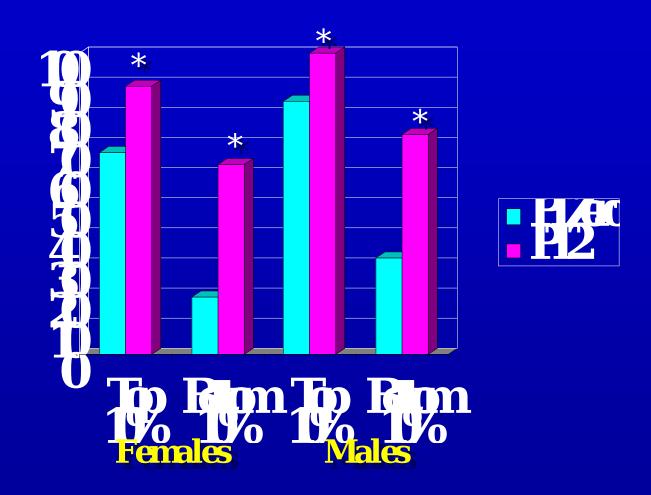
- •n=2353 (32 divisions)
- •Fitness changes
- Divisional assignment to the Physical Fitness Training Unit
- Divisional success rate
- •**criteria for success during data collection was a score of 'Good Low'

PUSH-UP SCORES



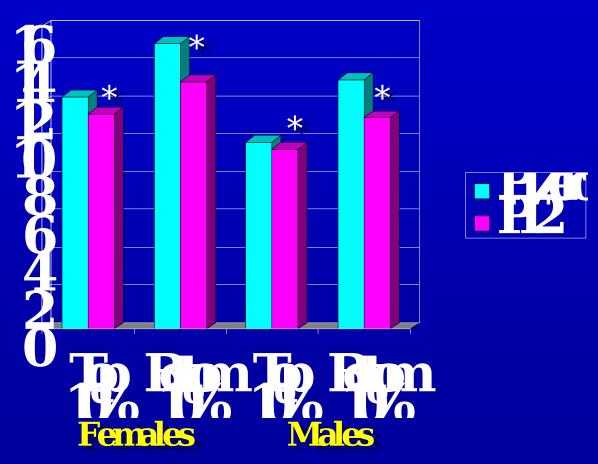
* significant improvements (P<001)

SIT-UP SCORES



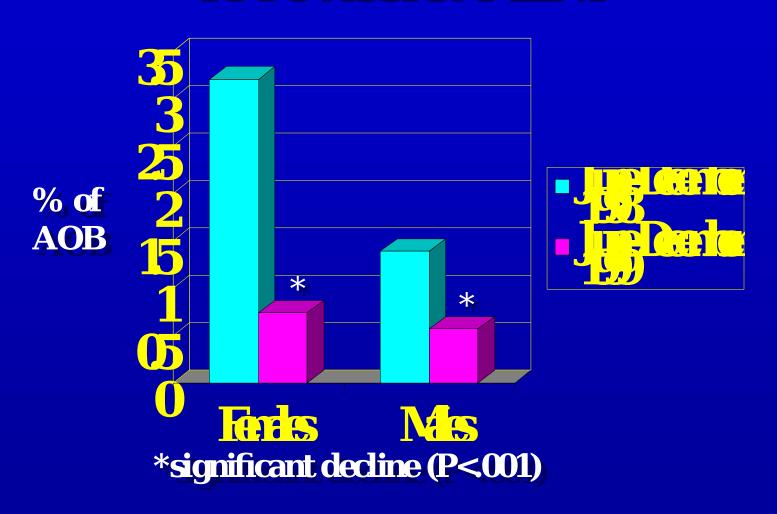
*significant improvements (P<001)

RUNTIMES

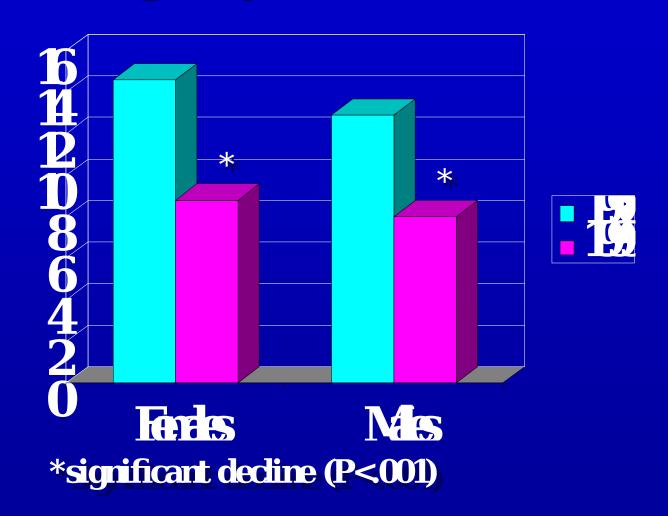


* significant improvements (P<001)

PFTU ASSIGNMENT



Average stay-time in PFTU







Boots

One contributor of overuse musculoskeletal injuries in recruits

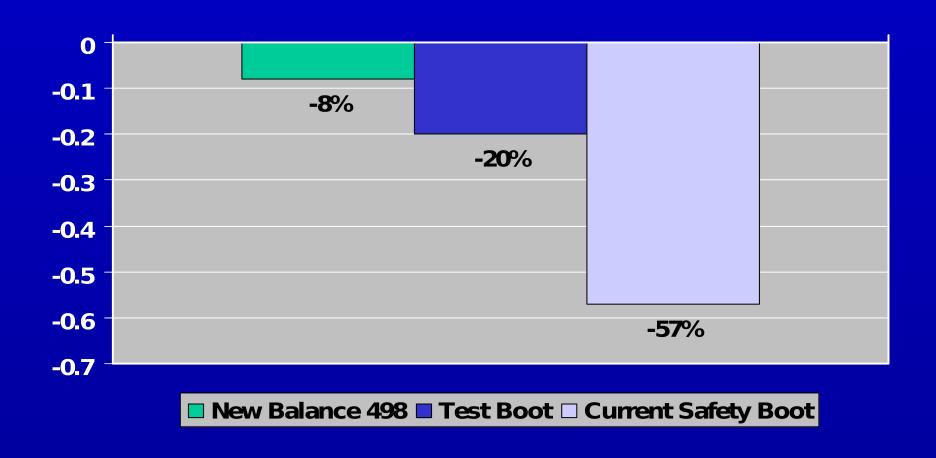
Recent History

- Prior to 1996, issue boots were constructed using a man's "last"
- 1996: boots were updated and constructed with both a man's and woman's "last"
- •1999: Recommended to CNTC to evaluate recruits footwear
- •2001: Footwear issue revisited. Evaluation funded

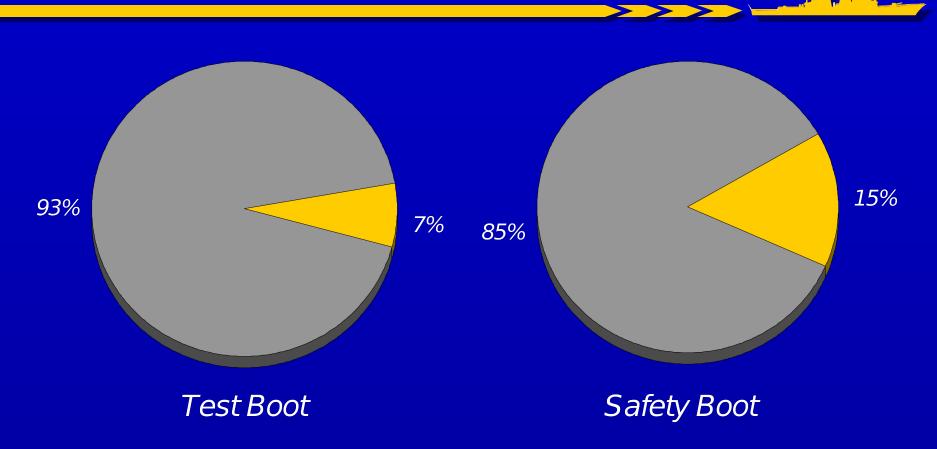
Training Boot Study

- Objective: determine the efficacy of training in a boot with a softer sole.
- •Method: 1548 female recruits followed. Injury data compared to 635 female recruits who trained in the safety boot.

Shock Absorbency Comparison to Proposed Boot



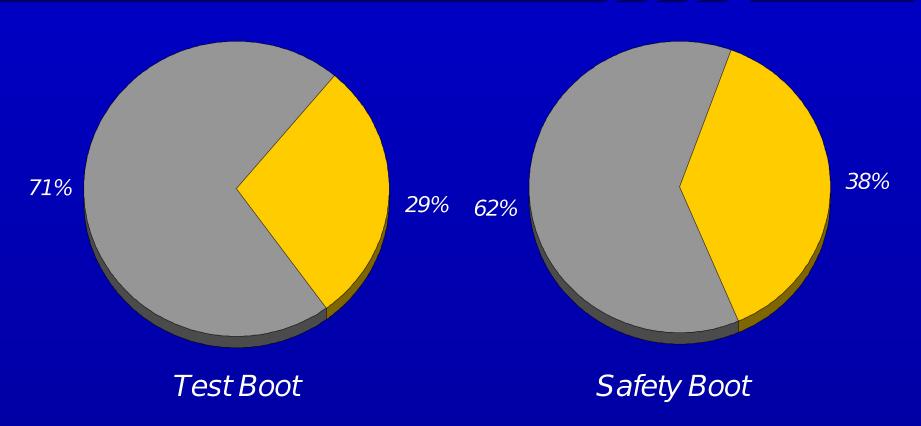
Lower Extremity Injury Comparison



The proportion of female recruits who wore test boots and sustained an overuse injury is statistically lower than those who wore the safety boots and sustained injury (p<0.001 Chi-square)

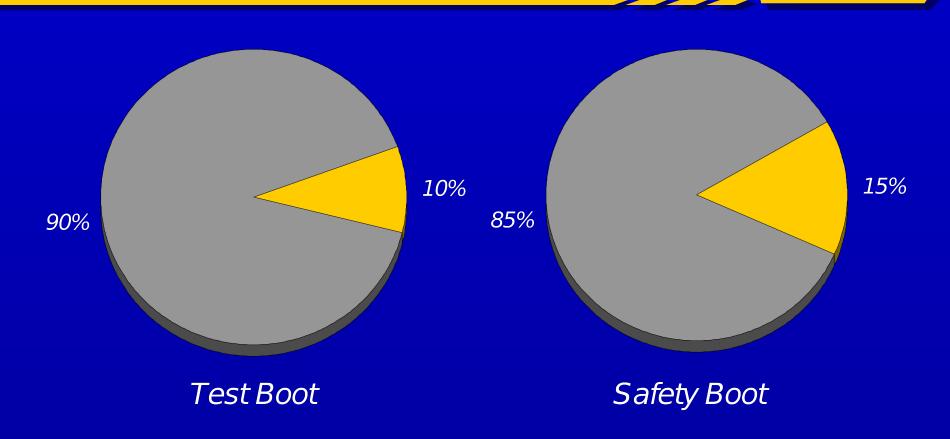
Foot Injuries (metatarsal stress fractures and

blisters)



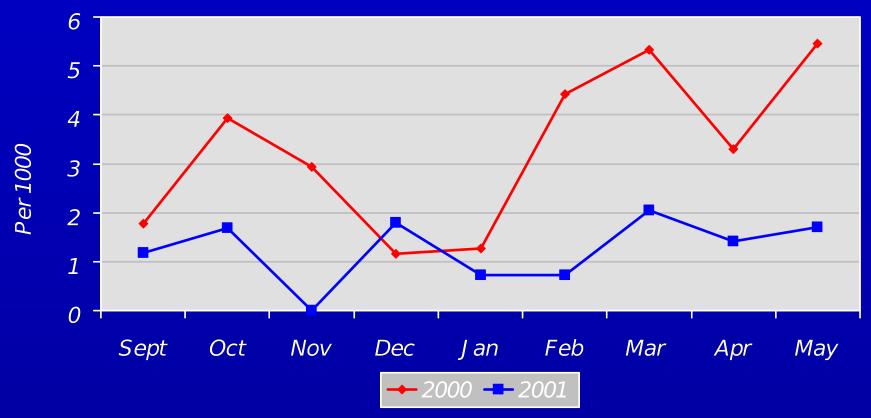
The proportion of foot injuries among female recruits who wore the test boots is statistically lower than those who wore the safety boots (p=0.05 Chi-square)

Stress Fracture Comparison



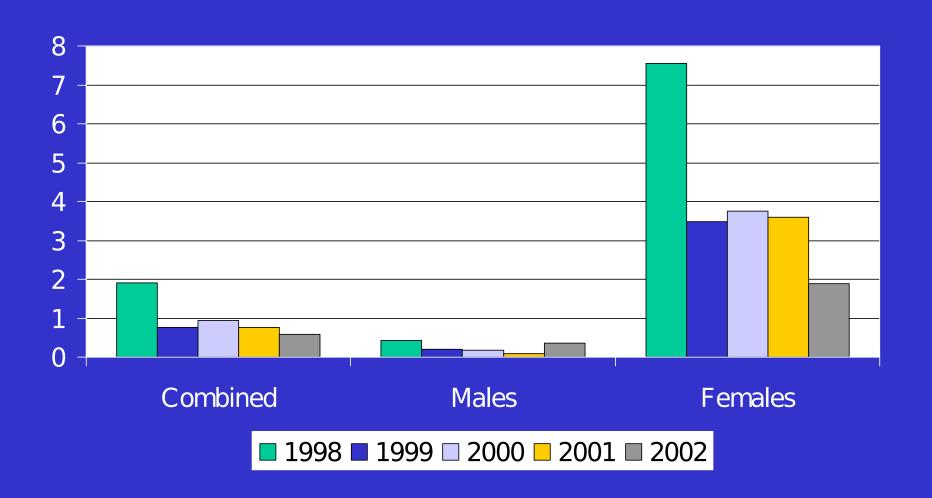
Comparison of proportion of stress fractures to all other types of overuse injuries between the test boot group and the safety boot group

Female Severe Stress Fracture Rates



Comparison of fracture rates with footwear that provides at least 32% more shock absorbing characteristics (p=0.008 ANOVA)

Average Annual Severe Stress Fracture Rates Per 1000 Recruits



Rates for 1999-2003 are statistically lower than 1998. p<0.05

